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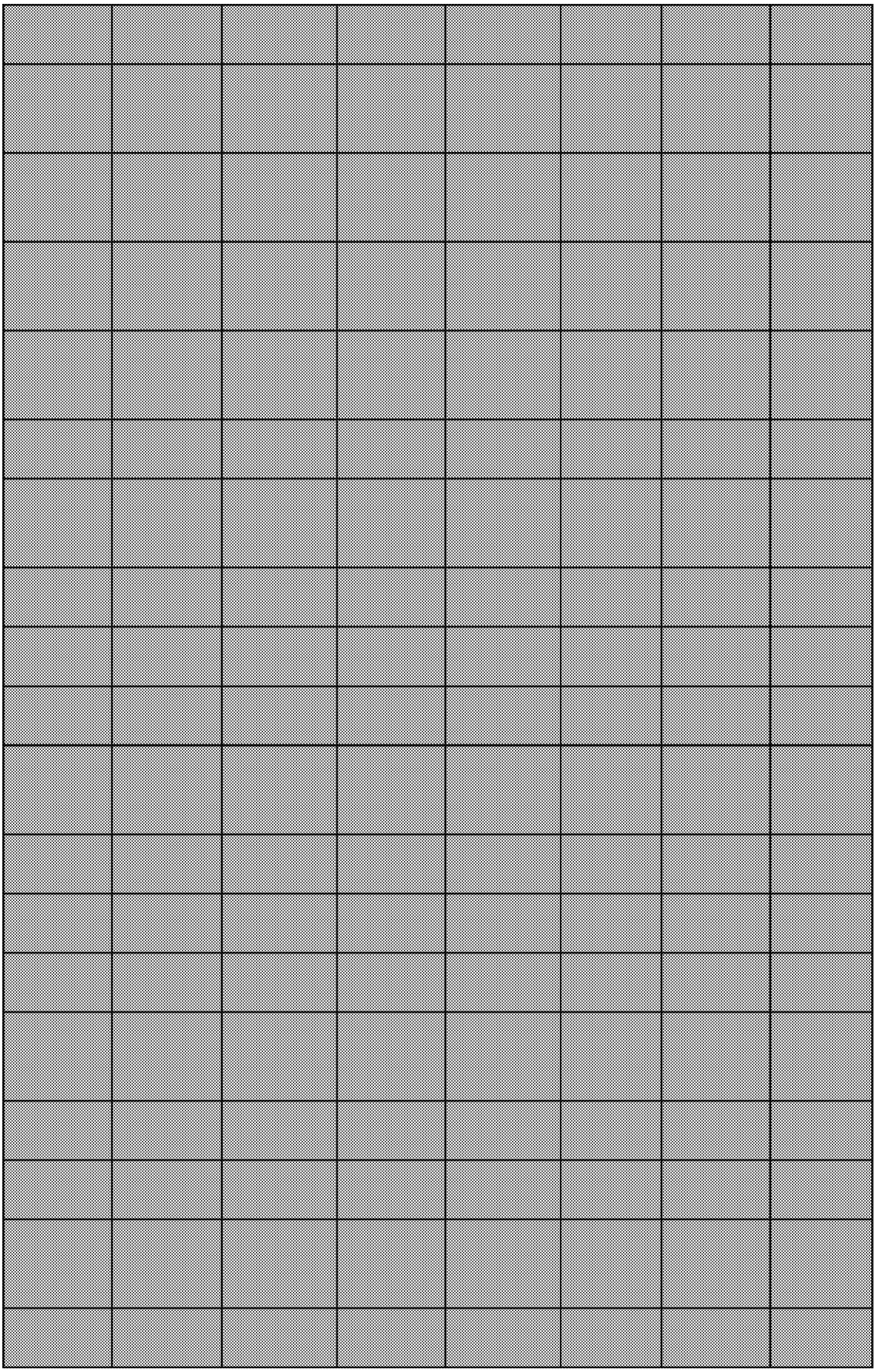

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Paraquat (PQ) poisoning often leads to severe oxidative liver injury. Recent studies have reported that methylene blue (M
Paraquat (PQ) is a widely used herbicide, and lung is the primary target of PQ poisoning. Metallothionein (MT) is a poten
We employed a low-molecular-weight metalloporphyrin superoxide dismutase mimetic, MnTBAP, to protect mice agains
The effects of acute paraquat exposure on mitochondrial function in rat lung were studied. The paraquat dose-response s
The production of superoxide anion (O2-) statistically increased, stimulated by paraquat (1,1'dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridylium d
Experimental studies have shown that toxicant responsive genes, cytochrome P450s (CYPs) and glutathione S-transferase
BACKGROUND: Paraquat (PQ), an effective and widely used herbicide, has been proven to be safe when appropriately ap
Isolated, perfused, and ventilated rat lungs were challenged by paraquat (0.01 M) in the presence of 2.5 mM Ca2+, 2.5 m
The Fischer rat is known for its susceptibility to develop liver necrosis when challenged with paraquat (Smith et al., J. Pha
Paraquat poisoning and hyperbaric oxygen exposure are well established models of oxidative stress in lung. The aim of th
Low levels of hepatic selenium (Se)-dependent glutathione peroxidase 1 (GPX1) activity have been shown to protect agai
Paraquat and diquat facilitate formation of superoxide anion in biological systems, and lipid peroxidation has been postu
The present study was carried out to investigate the efficacy of liposome-associated alpha-tocopherol in treating pulmon
The toxicity of the herbicide paraquat in mice, measured by the single dose lethal to 50 per cent of the animals after 7 da
To date, no reliable report on the regeneration of the intrahepatic bile duct epithelium following damage to the duct has

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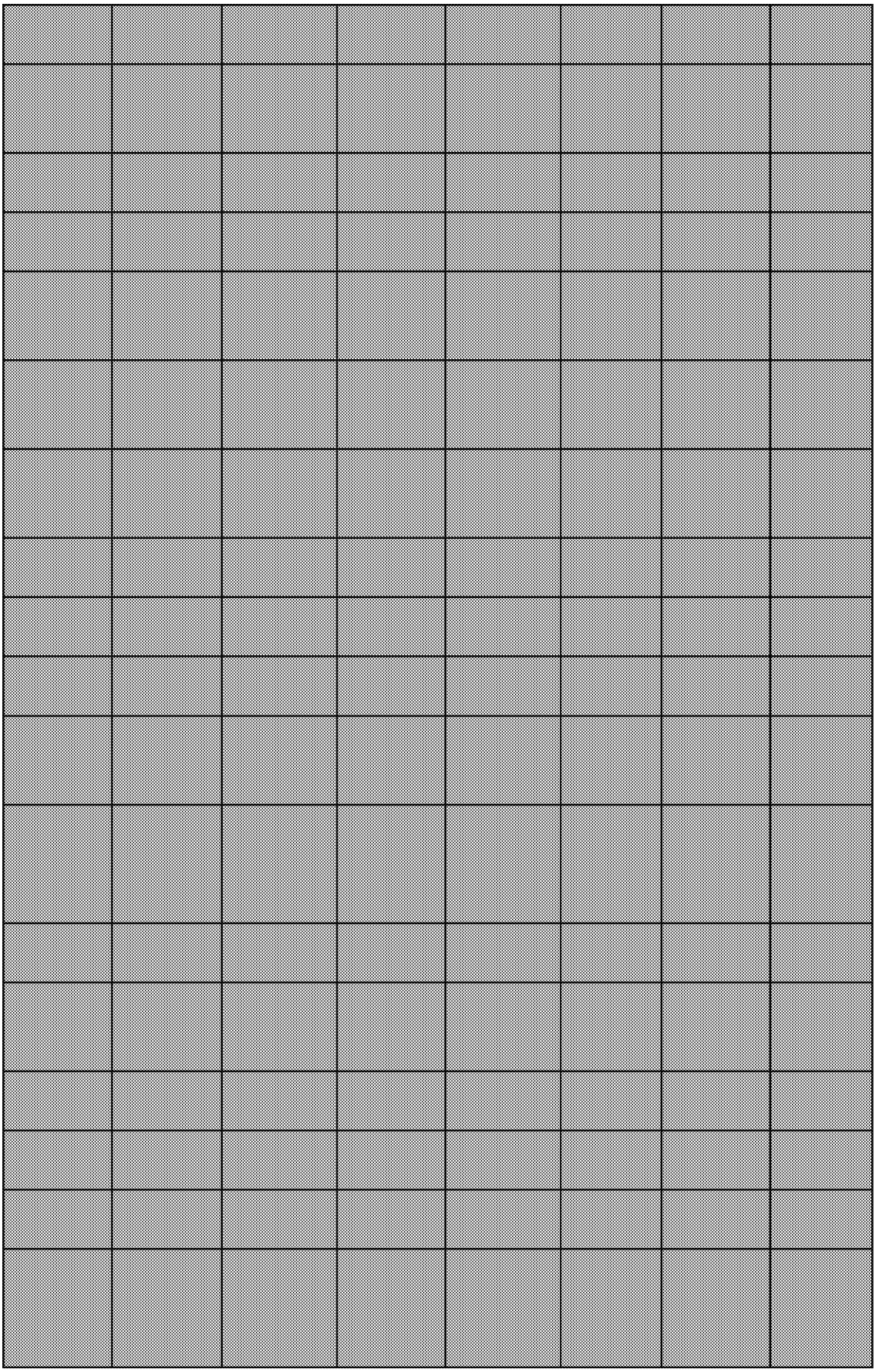

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Paraquat (PQ), a broad spectrum herbicide, produces severe lung inflammation and necrosis resulting in pulmonary fibrc
Paraquat is a broad-spectrum herbicide known to produce lung injury via oxidative stress-mediated mechanisms. Differe
OBJECTIVE: To investigate the mechanism of pulmonary fibrosis induced by paraquat (PQ), and the effect of Xuebijing inj
The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of inhaled nitric oxide (NO) on the paraquat-induced lung injury in r
We studied the effect of NO on superoxide anion radical (O2-) generation using chemiluminescence method by examinir
BACKGROUND: Organism's lipid peroxidation is one of the most often examined and known physiological process evoke
Paraquat, a frequently used contact herbicide, produces oxidative stress by undergoing redox cycling and generating rea
1-Cys peroxiredoxin (1-cysPrx), a member of the peroxiredoxin family that contains a single conserved cysteine residue, r
A new transgenic mouse model for global increases in the Sodium Dependent Vitamin C transporter 2 (SVCT2) has been g
Metallothionein (MT) is a low-molecular-weight protein with a high cysteine content that has been proposed to play a ro
Previous research has suggested that repletion of cellular glutathione peroxidase (GPX1) activity by a single injection of S
Immunohistochemical techniques were used to observe the localization of paraquat in the skin and eyes of rats. Paraqua
We have used global gene expression profiling, combined with pathway analysis tools, to identify in rats the molecular e
OBJECTIVE: Endothelial cell (EC) migration is essential for arterial healing after angioplasty. Oxidized low-density lipoprot
Paraquat (PQ) is an agrochemical agent commonly used worldwide, which can cause acute lung injury (ALI) and death. H
The hypothesis that oxidative stress can be induced by hypoxia was tested by measuring the concentration of hydrogen p
Glutathione (GSH) is one of the most important antioxidants that plays an essential role in detoxification of reactive oxyg
Our objective was to determine whether high levels of dietary vitamin E replaced the protection of the Se-dependent cel

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